



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

BOAT SONG.

Hark! brothers, hark!—the evening gun
(Pull away steadily—all pull cheerily.)
Booms from the land at set of sun;
(Pull away readily—all pull merrily.)
Bend to your oars, for the night breeze will soon
Ripple the wave to the silvery moon;
So happy are we,
And fearless and free,
Pulling away o'er the moonlit sea:

Pull away, boys with main and might,
(All pull readily—all pull cheerily.)
Looks that we love, are here tonight;
(Pull, brothers, steadily—all pull merrily.)
Our boat like a sea-bird, skims swiftly along
To the dip of our oars and the chime of our song:
So hearty we be,
And jovial and free,
Pulling away o'er the dark blue sea.

Ladies at best hold landsmen cheap,
(Pull, lads, readily—all pull merrily.)
Beauty's smiles are for sons of the deep,
(Pull, boys, steadily—all pull cheerily.)
And beautiful eyes, let them say what they will;
Beam ever brightest on blue jackets still;
So happy and free,
And gleesome are we
Pulling our boats o'er the tranquil sea.

Merrily, when we reach the shore,
(Pull away readily—all pull cheerily.)
A can we'll drain to the lads of the oar;
(Pull, boys, steadily—all pull merrily.)
And frolic and fun shall be ours till we
Are bounding again o'er the dark blue sea;
So happy are we,
And fearless and free,
Pulling our boat o'er the moonlit sea.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Constitutional Association of the City of Montreal,

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF THE SISTER COLONIES.

When sedition and rebellion have boldly proclaimed themselves, in the most populous and prosperous portions of this once contented and apparently loyal province, and when anarchy and confusion have set the laws at defiance, and outraged the harmony and quiet of social life, the question naturally arises, to what circumstances of oppression, or to what unredressed grievances such a calamitous state of things is to be ascribed.

The Constitutional Association of this city, has undertaken the important duty of answering the enquiry, and of explaining to the inhabitants of our Sister Colonies, as succinctly as the nature of the subject will admit, the real cause of the discontent which has called into being, the active disturbances at present, most unhappily, and at the same time most unjustifiably, existing in Lower Canada.

At the conquest of the Province of Quebec by the British arms, the greater proportion of its inhabitants chose to remain in the Province, trusting to the generosity of their conquerors, rather than to return to the country of their ancestors: they became British subjects by the mere fact of their provincial residence, and subsequent civil and political benefactions conferred upon them, demonstrated their well placed trust in the generosity of the British Government.

The full exercise of their religious worship, the complete enjoyment of their ancient civil laws, and the undisturbed use of their native language, were among the number of the civil and social privileges guaranteed to them; and political privileges, of equal extent to those enjoyed by the British Provincial inhabitants, were, in addition, subsequently bestowed upon them.

The uncongeniality of the French laws, as a system of Provincial civil jurisprudence, with the spirit and feelings of British settlers, and their expressed desire for a change from the petty tyranny of a Governor and council to the freedom of a Representative Provincial Government, procured still greater advantages for the French Canadians. In the year 1791, the division of the province of Quebec into the two separate Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, was carried into effect, and a constitution, essentially similar to that of the Parent State, was conferred upon each, whilst, at the same time, universal suffrage was, in effect, granted to their inhabitants.

It was conceived that this measure, by which one division should consist,

as much as possible, of those who were well inclined to the English laws, and the other, of those who were attached to the French laws, was best adapted to put an end to all disputes of a legal sort—to reconcile the jarring interests and opposite views of the Provincial inhabitants—to prevent a great degree of animosity and confusion, from their rooted opposition of interests,—and to obviate dissatisfaction from a great ascendancy of one party over another in a united Legislature.

Two objections to the measure were, however, neglected by the Minister of the day, that it fostered a population of foreigners, in a British Colony, and that it contained no provision, whereby the inhabitants of the British Islands should be totally excluded from settling themselves in Lower Canada.

The experience of fifty years of separation between the provinces, and the present insurrectionary and seditious spirit exhibited in Lower Canada, plainly shew how far the advantageous results anticipated from that impolitic and undesired measure have been realised.

The possession of the right of almost universal suffrage, and of a numerical popular majority of the Provincial constituency, gave the complete command of the Representative branch of the Legislature to the French Canadians, who soon exhibited a perfect knowledge of their advantage, and of that exclusive spirit which has since invariably actuated all their proceedings, and grown into a firm determination to accomplish their final purposes of the destruction of the interests and rights of the Provincial inhabitants of British and Irish origin, and of the Provincial connexion subsisting with the Parent State.

A cursory examination of the composition of the House of Assembly, from its establishment, will shew, that, with scarcely an exception, no individual of British or Irish origin has been returned to serve as a member of that body by a French Canadian majority, unless as a pledged supporter of French Canadian principles; with scarcely an exception, no Provincial law has been passed, how much soever required for the support of the interests or the protection of the rights of the inhabitants of British and Irish origin, and that even these legal exceptions were invariably of a temporary nature, and subject to the capricious pleasure of French Canadian majorities. The spirit of the legislation of that body, will shew that its temporary character was adopted to render the province the more completely subject to their control, or to enable them the more easily to take advantage of their expected predominance, for the abrogation of those very temporary laws which they had been constrained to pass. The political principles of that body will shew a fixed opposition to British interests, not only in their aversion to or rejection of every measure, which would tend to the introduction of capital and of a British population into the Province, as for example, an effectual system for the registration of mortgages, and an abrogation of the feudal tenure; but also in their positive introduction and adoption of every measure, likely to tend to the privation of British and Irish rights, or to the destruction of British and Irish interests, such as the existing county division of the province, by which the British and Irish constituency in the seigniories has been completely swamped in the greater numbers of the French Canadians, and the defeated attempt to deprive their fellow subjects of British and Irish origin in the cities, tenants of leasehold property in co-partnership, from a right of voting for Members of the Assembly. The claim of that body, for the sole management and disposal of the whole revenue of the province, has constantly had in view the attraction into their own hands of the entire Provincial authority, and the subjection of the Executive Government to their arbitrary will. From their first insidious attempt in 1795, to obtain the repeal of the permanent appropriation contained in the Act of 1774, for the support of the civil government and the administration of justice, thereby to subject the Executive Government to their good pleasure, for any further support than the pittance they then agreed to allow, through the whole course of the financial difficulties, which they have never allowed to slumber, by means of their annual supply bills, their difficulties as to the items of that supply, their representation in 1822 not to grant permanent supplies, or supplies during the Sovereign's life, their delegation to England in 1828, and the whole category of their agitation upon this subject, down to the year 1831, when the full accomplishment of their long sought desires was obtained from the good faith of the British Government, by the repeal of the permanent appropriations, their first, last, great object was to obtain possession of the provincial revenues, well knowing that by this means the Government would be cast into their hands. Finally, the detail of the grievances of that body, as representing the opinions of their constituency, the so called great mass of the population complete the evidence of their exclusive interests: in them will be found, the abrogation of the Charter granted to the British American Land Company, by means of which the Assembly sought to assume the management of the Waste Lands in the Townships, and thereby to prevent the settlement therein of a British and Irish population; the repeal of the Tenures Act, by which a commutation of seigniorial tenure may be affected, from their apprehension of its leading to the introduction into the province of British capital; their indisposition to encourage the settlement of the Townships of this province, because they are principally inhabited by a British, Irish and American population; their unwillingness to co-operate with Upper Canada, in the extensive improvements in progress in that Province, by which its settlement and prosperity might be augmented, and like advantages might thereby accrue to the British and Irish inhabitants of Lower Canada; and their pertinacious endeavors to render the Legislative Council elective, because in it alone were to be found the means of opposing their exclusive pretensions, and of protecting British interests. The history of the House of Assembly in its composition, its legislation, its spirit, and political principle, fully establish the aim which the majority of its Members have constantly kept in view, the aggrandizement of the population of French and the oppression of that of British origin.

The recorded testimony of a French Canadian leader, and one of the delegates to England, in 1828, to represent the grievances of his fellow countrymen, and since that time, their paid agent for similar purposes, corroborate the views taken by the Constitutional Association; he declared, in his examination before the Canada committee of the House of Commons, in 1828, that, 'the establishment of the English laws as applicable to property held in the Townships on the tenure of free and common socage, would be an infringement of the rights belonging to the French Canadians, if not done by the Legislature of Lower Canada: that the French laws should be allowed to continue all over the country; that facilities should have been given to the French Canadians to settle in the Townships: that the means of going there should have been given to them; that a system of education, according to the notions and ideas of the French Canadians, should have been followed: that the desire of the French Canadians must necessarily be to keep up their own institutions, and to preserve their laws in every part of the country: that the Legislative council should be composed of men who would side with the mass of the people, and, in effecting this latter arrangement, that its natural effect would be to secure the means of extending the French laws and the French Canadian system over Lower Canada.'

In the full and complete security of their persons and property, in the free and unrestricted enjoyment of their religious worship, their ancient civil laws, their native and beloved language, and of an equality of rights and privileges in the provincial representative government with their fellow subjects of British and Irish origin, in possession, moreover, of a numerical popular majority, the French Canadians could have no sympathies in common with people of another race and speaking another language, no inducement to divest themselves of prejudices dear to them alike from the associations of country and the recollections of life, or to abandon habits and customs which they cherished and to which they were firmly attached, for the questionable advantages to be obtained from assimilation with strangers, whom they were taught to disregard, and the natural consequence has been, that, in proportion as the French Canadian population has increased, those evils have likewise increased, until the repugnance to British interests and British connection has finally assumed the form of open and declared rebellion.

The French Canadian population were thus not only nationally inclined to mark their active opposition to their fellow subjects of British and Irish origin, but they have been taught to consider them as strangers and trespassers upon their soil; they have been taught to feel towards them none of those kindly sympathies which unite together subjects of the same country and possessors of the same rights; they have in fact been taught to believe themselves oppressed by their fellow subjects of British and Irish origin and to imagine that they possessed the power of expelling their oppressors. Overlooking moral feebleness in physical capability, desperate men made

an open livelihood by influencing the population of French origin to acts of violence; missionaries of insurrection by their own example, ostentatiously shewed to them the manner of setting the laws at defiance; and individuals loaded with every species of personal contempt, aggravated a local pressure into popular tumult, or embittered an important grievance into bloodshed. In all cases, the object was attained, active discontent was introduced into the passive population, and noon-day meetings gradually ripened into sedition and rebellion.

It is this exclusive French Canadian spirit alone which has given rise to all the discontent existing in this Province, it is this which has in fact made the question one of national origin and not of political party, in it is to be discovered the source of all the disturbances which have brought sedition and rebellion in their train, and in it alone is to be found a full and complete answer to the enquiry, to what causes the present unhappy condition of this province is to be ascribed.

This conclusion is borne out by the text-book of the complaints of the French Canadian Representatives, adopted in 1834, the famous 92 Resolutions of the House of Assembly, in which will be found a detail of grievances and abuses which that body knew to be altogether redressed, or in active course of being so; reference is there-in principally had to those which have been already adverted to, the introduction of the elective principle into the composition of the Legislative council, the abrogation of the Tenures Act, and the disposal of the whole revenue of the Province; the two former have been most wisely refused, the latter as unwisely granted. By their own admission therefore, no real oppression exists in the Province, and no real grievance, consistent with the preservation of British supremacy, remains unredressed.

The French Canadian leaders have endeavored to excite the sympathy of the citizens of the United States, and of the professed republicans in Upper Canada, in behalf of themselves and their fellow countrymen, by constantly appealing to their assistance for the support of popular institutions and popular rights, as if their real views were republican, and as if that form of government were favored by the French Canadian population. It is sufficient to meet this fallacious inference with a direct denial, as being contrary to fact, and to the habits, feelings and customs of that population, and as being altogether disproved by the evident principle of all the measures which have been proposed or approved by the French Canadian population, or its Representatives in Provincial Parliament assembled. These plainly shew that their views did not extend beyond the means of securing their own exclusive designs and intentions.

Although hitherto the voice of supplication in favor of British and Irish Provincial grievances has been unheeded, amidst the clamours of an insurrectionary faction, these loyal subjects still confidently trust in the magnanimity of the Mother country, and still anticipate from her justice an entire redress of their unnumbered and patiently endured grievances.

It is in the midst of disorder and disturbance, that the Constitutional Association of this city presumes to claim the sympathies of the inhabitants of the sister colonies, and their assistance, if required, for the protection of the rights and privileges of British subjects, and the maintenance of the connexion of the Province with the Mother country.

PETER M'GILL, Chairman.
WM. BADGLEY, Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 13, 1837.

*** The Constitutional Association of the city of Montreal, trusts that the above address will be inserted in all the public journals in the British Colonies, as well as in the leading papers of the United States and Great Britain.

We are indebted to the Gazette for the following apparently authentic statement of Lieutenant Weir's death:—

'At St. Denis, on Monday morning, Dec. 4th, a letter was given me received by the officer commanding, from a Monsieur Joseph Hubert, of St. Denis, written from the opposite village of St. Antoine, in which the writer stated, that from what information he had been enabled to gather from the inhabitants of St. Denis previous to his departure, the body of the murdered officer, Lieut. Weir, 32d Regiment, would most likely be found on the shore of the river Richelieu, behind the house of a Madame Nyotte, where there was a small tannery. I read the letter to several of the villagers of St. Denis, who at once led me to the spot described in Monsieur Hubert's letter; and there in the water of the Richelieu, at a depth of

about two feet, I discovered a black mass, covered with large stones, which kept it down; the stones being removed, a body, which was lying on its face rose to the surface, and I immediately recognized it to be that of my murdered brother officer, poor Weir. Assistant Surgeon A. Mac-Grigor, 32d Regiment, who was with me, then took charge of the body, and had it conveyed to a house, where a coffin was made for it, in order to remove it to Montreal for interment. Dr. M'Grigor's statement of the injuries inflicted on the body of Lieut. Weir is annexed. The story of his murder, is related to me by the few villagers we found in St. Denis, is as follows:—

Lieut. Weir was sent by land, from Montreal to Sorel, at day light on the morning of 22d Nov. with despatches for the officer commanding at that post directing him to have the two companies of the 66th Regiment, under his command in readiness to meet a force which was to be sent from Montreal by steamboat, at two, P. M. on the 22d, under the command of Colonel Gore, to arrest some individuals at St. Charles. The roads were so bad, that Lieut. Weir, who travelled in a caleche, did not arrive at Sorel until half an hour after Colonel Gore had arrived from Montreal and marched off with his whole force to St. Charles, via St. Denis. Finding this to be the case, Lieut. Weir hired a fresh calèche at Sorel, with a driver named La Vallee, (whose deposition has since been received,) and started to join the troops. There are two parallel roads to St. Denis, which converge four miles from St. Ours. By mistake, Lieut. Weir took the lower road, (the troops having marched by the Upper) thus he passed beyond the troops on their line of march, without seeing them, and arrived at St. Denis about seven, A. M. His expression of surprise at not seeing any soldiers on his arrival at the village was, I was told, the first intimation Dr. Nelson had, that they were on their march in that direction. Preparations were then made to oppose their entrance into the village of St. Denis, (where in fact no opposition had been expected,)—the result is known. Lieut. Weir was made a prisoner and closely pinioned. When the attack was commenced, he was ordered under a guard consisting of Captain Jalbert, two men named Mignault, one named Lecour, and a driver a lad named Gustin, in Dr. Nelson's waggon, to be taken to St. Charles. On arriving opposite Madame Nyotte's house, (already mentioned,) in the outskirts of the village, the bonds with which Lieut. Weir was fastened became so painful, and his hands so much swollen therefrom, that he insisted, as much as lay in his power, on their being loosened. This irritated his brutal guardians, and he jumped out of the waggon and sought refuge under it; he was shot twice with pistols, which took effect in his back and groin, and stabbed with a sabre, through the wheels of the waggon, in various parts of the body; he was then dragged from beneath the waggon, by the straps which confined his arms and finally butchered.

F. J. GRIFFIN, Lieut. 32d Regt.
Montreal, Dec. 13, 1837.

On the forehead, there was a sabre wound about four inches in length, running perpendicularly, which penetrated deep into the bone, and sprouting which there were several small wounds, as if done by a sharp pointed instrument.

The back of the head was completely laid open, the scalp and bones reduced to a mass of small particles...the substance of the brain was beat into a mash and pieces of skull and scalp were mingled with it; and on the sides of this opening were several wounds.

On the left side of the neck immediately below the bone of the ear, there were several sabre wounds about an inch in depth, which laid open the great blood vessels and side of the wind pipe: the wounds might be about four and a half inches in length. About the middle of the ear there was a sabre wound about an inch in depth and four inches in length, which divided the ear and laid the whole of that side of the neck open.

There were two wounds on the left side of the back, a little above the shoulder blade, about an inch in depth...also a gun shot wound about two inches below these wounds: the ball penetrated about half an inch below the surface.

The fingers of both hands were hacked and split to pieces, as if done by an axe. Some of the fingers, more particularly those of the left hand, were so hacked, that on taking the body out of the water, pieces of them dropped off; and in the left groin there was a gun-shot wound...the ball lodged in the belly.

A. M'Grigor, Asst. Surg. 32d Regt.
Montreal, Dec. 13, 1837.

Progress of the Revolution.—We have just been informed that Mr. Chaffers, of whose expulsion from St. Cessaire by the radicals so much has been said, returned to that place on Friday last. Our informant, Mr. Thomas Wood, a resident at St. Cessaire, tells us that since the flight of the rebels at Pt. Ollivier, a small party of the loyalists at that place, himself among the number, have gone round disarming all the adherents of the rebel party. Eighty stand of arms, a barrel and a half of powder, and a canister and a half of ball-cartridge, were the fruit of their labours. Forty of these guns are in the hands of Major Trydell, of the 83d. On Wednesday last, a loyal meeting was held, at which 300 persons were present. The Cure addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour and a half in length, and was followed by Messrs. Jean Bte. Casabian and Wood. An address to Sir John Colborne was resolved on, and is now in course of signature.—*Queb. Mer.*

The subjoined letter from a gentleman attached to the expedition to St. Eustache, gives a more detailed account. It may be depended upon as accurate.

St. Benoit, half past twelve, p. m.
Friday, Dec. 15, 1837.

My dear Sir,
We left St. Eustache this morning at eight, and entered St. Benoit about a quarter of an hour since, unopposed. The advanced guard on leaving the former place, met a body of men with white flags, announcing the flight of their leaders, and offering an unconditional surrender on their parts. White flags were suspended from every door, and the inhabitants were at them, and on their galleries on their knees. I cannot but regret that we had not an opportunity of inflicting signal punishment on the brigands of this village. The tale told by the Old Country people on the road, of the severities they had experienced, is most exasperating. They were calling down blessings on the troops and Sir John, for the protection afforded them; but many respectable persons assured us that there would have been no safety for them, unless the leaders were summarily dealt with. I am now writing in Chartier, the Curate's house, occupied by the Deputy Quarter Master General, Chartier was at St. Eustache yesterday—left it on our advance, and I imagine from the appearance of things he must have fled from this, on viewing the conflagration last night. I am told young Hubert, the Advocate, of Montreal, was shot in the church yesterday. I saw Cheffier dead last night. All the lower part of St. Eustache on the river is a heap of ashes.

The 32d Regiment, under the Hon. Col. Maitland, moved forward to St. Scholastique, at the same time. From the following official letter, with which we were last night favored, our readers may learn the reception he here met with, and may draw their own conclusions as to the triumphant character of the results of the expedition into the County of Two Mountains.—Is it too much to say, that the rebellion is already at an end? Let the temperate but decided policy which has carried us on triumphantly thus far, be persevered in, and we venture to think there can be but one answer to the question. 'Fair and softly,' we have often reminded our hot-headed contemporaries, 'goes far.' Is it not so?

To the clerk of the Peace.—District of Montreal.
Head Quarters.
Montreal, 17th Dec. 1837.
Sir—I am directed by the Lieut. General Commanding to acquaint you for the information of the Magistrates of Montreal, that the Force under his command from St. Eustache, and that from the Carillon marched on the 15th instant, on the Grand Brule, and halted that day at St. Benoit, where the arms of the rebels, who had for several weeks been pillaging that section of the country, were delivered up. The farmers who had been compelled to fly from their homes in consequence of the menaces of the insurgent leaders, Girod, Giesourd, Chemier, Damouchelle and Charrier and the outrages committed by them, are returning to their farms.
Col Maitland, as you will perceive by the following extract of a Report from him, marched to St. Scholastique yesterday, & will return to Montreal by St. Therese.
The Royal Artillery, Royal and 83d Regiments, and the Montreal Cavalry and Rifle Corps have returned to Montreal.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt. humble servant.
(Signed) JOHN EDEN.
Depty. Adj. Gen.

Extract of a letter from Col the Hon. John Maitland, dated St. Scholastique, 16th December, 1837.
On my approach to St. Scholastique, I was met at the entrance of the village by about 100 men with white flags, who came to surrender themselves, and deposited in my custody about 50 stand of arms. On my getting into the village I saw several groups of habitants assembled from different parts of the parish, amounting to about 5 or 600 persons. They all appeared to be very humble, and received the Troops with frequent cheers for the Queen.

From the Old Quebec Gazette.

There have been various statements respecting the birth place of T. S. BROWN, late of Montreal, ironmonger, who assumed the title of *General* of the rebels at the parish of St. Charles, River Chambly. We are credibly informed that he is a native of Middlebury in the State of Vermont,

the son of English immigrants. He has resided several years at Montreal, where he married a Miss HUGHES (since dead.) His affairs we believe, were in a state of bankruptcy. He is a person of some talents and education, but deficient in judgment, ambitious of distinction, and dissatisfied with the rank which he held in the society of Montreal.

Some of the United States papers have said, that he was a native of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick. He is not a natural born British subject; and we believe one of the few native American citizens who forget themselves so far as to become inhabitants of the British dominions and then join or are concerned in attempts to subvert the Government under which they voluntarily placed themselves, and from whose territory they can depart at pleasure, and have the benefit of the institutions of their native land, if they like them better.

The following accounts of Public Meetings recently held in different parts of the Province, to express the fidelity of the inhabitants to her Majesty, and the connexion with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are abridged from the French Gazette of the 22d ult.

County of Dorchester.—A meeting was held at St. Henri, on the 15th ult. Mr. Bouffard, member of the County in the chair the report of which is not yet received.

County of Champlain.—A meeting held at St. Genevieve, on the 19th inst, Davis Trudel, Esquire, J. P. in the chair, Frs. Elieau, Secretary. The resolutions are decidedly against the late rebellious movements, and in support of the public authority.

Another meeting was held on the 17th ult. at Champlain, L. E. Dubord, Esquire J. P. in the Chair, and N. J. Martineau, Esqr. J. P. Secretary.

The resolutions are decided, but are in favor of reform by peaceable means.

County of Nicolet.—A meeting was held at Beconcour on the 18th inst. when Capt. Reaux, the senior capt. read the Governor's proclamation of the 20th Novr., and two resolutions were passed, expressive of the attachment of the meeting to a religious observance of their duty to her Majesty and the maintenance of public peace.

County of Terrebonne.—A meeting was held at St. Vincent de Paul on the 12th Dec. Arthur Webster, Esq. in the chair, and Capt. Germain and Dr. Joseph Pratte, Secretaries, when nine decidedly loyal resolutions were passed, and an association formed in support of the public authority, and the Address of St. Roch Suburb, adopted and numerously signed.

County of Laprairie.—A meeting was held at Laprairie, on the 9th Dec. when an Address to the Governor was adopted, containing decided expressions of fidelity and duty.

County of L'Acadie.—A loyal Address to the Governor was adopted in that county on the 9th Dec.

County of Portneuf.—A public meeting of the western division of the county of Portneuf was held, according to public notice, on the 17th instant, at eleven o'clock.

Frs. X. Larue, Esquire, Member for the county, in the chair, and L. A. De. St. George, Secretary.

Mr. Hnot, the other Member for the county, also attended and moved an address to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, partly the same as that adopted at the meeting of the city and county of Quebec, on the 4th inst. expressing the regret of the inhabitants at the insurrection in the District of Montreal; their loyalty to her Majesty's adherence to the connection with the United Kingdom, & a determination to maintain the public peace, and promote harmony among all her Majesty's subjects in the province.

Another meeting of the Eastern Division of the county was held at St. Augustin, on the 18th inst at which Mr. Larue also presided, and Mr. F. Laroche was Secretary.

The same address was adopted at this meeting.

At both places committees for each Parish were appointed to receive signatures. That of Capt. Sante was immediately subscribed by 432 names, and for St. Augustin by upwards of 200.

Meetings of a similar character have also been held in several parishes of the counties of Dorchester and Lotbiniere.

A meeting is announced for the county of Saguenay; and also for the county of Bellechasse, on the 26th inst.

The only places in which agitation meetings were held in the districts of Three Rivers and Quebec, were—for St. Maurice, at Machiche; for Quebec, at St. Paul's Market, Glacis School House and St. Roch's Church door; for Portneuf at La Rochambault; for Saguenay at Malbay, and for Bellechasse, at St. Thomas.

The Rt. Reverend Joseph Signay, Catholic Bishop of Quebec, has issued a *monde-ment* or pastoral letter, dated 11th inst. addressed to the clergy and the faithful of the diocese, on the occasion of the events which have occurred in the District of Montreal.

The object of the letter is to exhort the clergy and their flocks, to be on their guard against the disorganizing doctrines which have been circulated by the misguided persons concerned in the late resistance to established authority, and to enjoin submission conformably to the principles of the Catholic Church, founded on the example and precepts of the Saviour, as set forth in the Gospel.

The *monde-ment* concludes by earnestly recommending peace throughout the country, and establishes certain religious observances on the day on which it shall be received and read in the Churches, and every Sunday and Holiday, to be continued till notification is given to the contrary.

How happy would it have been for thousands of persons & their families had they listened to the exhortations of the Bishop! The Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers have been preserved from the scourge and disgrace of rebellion, and it is to be hoped, if any have been misguided in those districts, they will profit by the present warning, and a knowledge of the evils which a contrary conduct has brought on the District of Montreal, and indeed on the whole Province.

From the Toronto Patriot.

The CUT-THROATS have imbibed a belief that McKenzie left his correspondence in the way of being taken, purposely to implicate those who he considered had not supported him with due zeal. We feel no difficulty in joining in this opinion, for he is traitor black enough for any thing, and appreciates men only in the ratio of their outrageous demonstrations of their villainy: what lies under the surface he cannot estimate. He had time enough to have destroyed his correspondence, for he had given up all as lost, from the Monday night, after he found that his gang could not be pushed up to the scratch, the sound of the College bell having chilled every drop of blood in their veins. He no doubt considered it treasonable which kept Rolphie and Bidwell, and some others, absent at the moment fixed on for the butchery, and has taken this course of revenging himself upon them.

It has been frequently rumoured that Gibson has been taken, which we suppose arises from the circumstance of one Gibson a carpenter having been arrested. The latter we believe to be an inoffensive character as far as real disposition is concerned, but he has been a most precious fool and is now paying the penalty of his blindness and folly.

We hear that in the course of last night upwards of 150 prisoners were brought in.

Reuben Parker is here trying to get his brother bailed. There is no bailing for High Treason.

Rumours speak of 'moral obligation.' Parke having been shot by the cut-throats for not going the 'whole hog,'—we should be sorry to hear it confirmed, as we think he had seen his error.

O'Grady ought to be seized, and the Duncumbes.

'Col. Van Egmont,' was among the prisoners brought in yesterday, some of the cut-throats who 'played soldiers' with him, say that he took the command about a quarter of an hour before the 'battle.' The prisoners never speak of the Big Bug assassins, but they give them their assumed titles, as General Loant, Colonel Gibson, Captain Styles, Captain Matthews, Major Parsons, &c. &c. This Major Parsons, by the bye, is little Tim Parsons the Cock Militaire, who sells Straw Bonnets in King Street, which trade not enriching him all on a sudden, he has gone campaigning for plunder, and is now hiding away in the wilderness, whence we expect to see him brought to the hospital one of these nights with his toes froze off.

So Mr. Papineau is said to have fled. May the wretch escape to suffer a living death every moment of his existence in the reproachful gnawings of his conscience for all that he has done and all that he has lost. Destitute of means he will be a beggar; known to be a virtual murderer of his dupes he will be an outcast; convicted of ungrateful pury towards a too indulgent government, he will be treated as a ready-made traitor wherever he may attempt to hide his head.

The Editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser is doing his best to put an end to the extraordinary delusion of his fellow citizens, with regard to Mackenzie and the rebel cause of Upper Canada. We make brief extracts from two of his most recent articles, and regret we cannot give them at length.

In his address last evening, Mr. McKenzie said that not more than half a dozen soldiers were left at Toronto. The whole of Upper Canada was perfectly defenceless. Taking advantage of the state of things, and probably instigated by the example of their brethren in Lower Canada, the Patriots, with Mr. McKenzie at their head, rose in arms, and appealed to their countrymen to rally round the standard of independence. An appeal was also made by Sir Francis Head, in behalf of the Government. Never was a political question submitted to a fairer test. There was no imposing force to overawe the expression of popular opinion, and crush to the earth an incipient rebellion, as in the case of Poland and Greece; the people could have overturned the Government in the twinkling of an eye. Which call was answered? The volunteers from the body of the people, rallied in defence of the Government. This fact in our opinion is worth a thousand highwrought impassioned appeals. It shows conclusively that the great mass of the people, friendly as they undoubtedly are to reform, wish to obtain it by legal constitutional means, instead of rebellion. The citizens of Buffalo are now called upon by Mr. Mackenzie to contribute arms, ammunition and clothing, for what? To impose upon the people what they do not want? We will hardly

venture to assert so much, but a plain unvarnished history of recent transactions in Upper Canada, leads one almost irresistibly to this conclusion.

We have now given a pretty full history of recent transactions here and how does it look on paper? For several days Canada has been comparatively quiet, the rebellion to all appearance is quashed at least for the present while here the flame of Canadian patriotism has been burning with a fierceness that threatened to consume everything that opposed its progress.

The suffering Provincials have been compared to the Greeks and Poles ground down to the dust by an intolerable tyranny; troops have been openly levied, and any one who questioned in the slightest particular the immaculate purity of Mr. Mackenzie's motives, or 'hesitated a doubt' whether the Canadians were resolved to do or die, was immediately denounced as a royalist. All patriotic accounts, no matter how wild and improbable we are required to believe implicitly, and, *par consequent*, to disbelieve the accounts of the other party. By far the greater proportion of considerate, and particularly, business men, looked on and deprecated these meetings, and others thought it a transient and harmless burst of enthusiasm, that would evaporate on giving it vent. The time has come, however, for an expression of public opinion on the part of the sober, substantial citizens, and from the general tone of sentiment today, we have little or no doubt that their counsels will be listened to and followed.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 55.

No time can be more proper than the beginning of a New Year not only to review the past but also to look out to see what like is the prospect before us. The year just ended was something more than ordinary to read it remarkable,—to excite the confidence of the christian,—to depress the boldness of the sinner,—and to cause all men to remember that there is a superintending Providence that orders all things both in heaven above and in the earth beneath. But though we have passed through and witnessed many things that have this salutary tendency, yet since the limits of our weekly paper for the fire side will not permit us even to allude to them all, it must suffice if we meditate for a little on two of the chief events by which the Almighty Governor of the world has exhibited at the same time his wisdom, goodness, mercy, justice and power.

The Season opened with the fairest prospect of gain to the commercial world, and preparations of unusual magnitude were every where made to take advantage of whatever opening for successful adventure that should anywhere offer. But vain are all the projects of man which it does not please the giver of all good to bless,—unless the Lord keep the city,' says the Psalmist, 'the watchman waketh but in vain.' And again, 'it is but lost labor that ye haste to rise up early and so late take rest, and eat the bread of carefulness,' not trusting in the Lord for success but in our own strength. Now these are the words of Scripture—let us observe then how and wherein in the present instance they have been most signally fulfilled. Covetousness, as it always has been more or less the God of this world, was fast engrossing the minds of men to the exclusion of the love of that which is holy and of good report. Men, of course we speak generally, were deluded by an all absorbing desire for the accumulation of property and all kinds of gain;—they forgot or did not act upon the principle 'let no man regard his own but every man another's welfare.'—they thought of nothing but gambling, speculation and adventures. It is true that great efforts were made for benevolent objects, but alas! these efforts were not made in faith, nor in the fear of the Lord, and therefore, from the small success which has attended them, it is plain that they have not been acceptable to God as works done to his glory. Now then mark the mercy as well as justice of God. First, his mercy. Had such a course been persisted in it would have ended in the eternal ruin of the souls of millions yet unborn. It was therefore mercy of the most exalted kind that put forth its hand to stop such a mad career. Secondly, his justice. The instrument of the sin is made the instrument of the punishment. 'The wicked have digged a pit, says the Psalmist, 'and have fallen into the midst of it themselves.' The riches acquired in so ungodly a manner suddenly took to themselves wings, and like the morning cloud before the rising sun quickly vanished away; while the habits of luxury that had been gaining strength remained as a punishment to sting with the sting of a scorpion.

The next visitation from the hand of God that we shall notice in the review is the insurrectionary movements on the part

of a portion of our fellow subjects that we have only just the other day witnessed. The worldly man who acknowledges no superintending providence cannot see the hand of God here, but only the insane attempts of infatuated demagogues madly leading a besotted people to their ruin. But on the other hand the enlightened christian sees a correcting judgment from God Almighty suited to the peculiar character of our sins in this province. We may flatter ourselves as much as we please, but for all that we cannot conceal the awful truth that taken generally we are a most irreligious people, hardened in all manner of iniquity. Of this we require no plainer proof than the very small number, particularly of the male part of the population that can be, even where the means is afforded them without money and without price, prevailed upon to observe the ordinance of their God....and also the little zeal that is manifested for the propagation of the truth in the waste parts of our wilderness. This then is the moral condition of the people of this province. Now, mark herein the finger of the Most High God....In the irreligion of the country the Judge of all flesh finds a suitable punishment. The flame of civil war kindled by the practical atheism and infidelity of the people has made an awful crackling among the thorns,—a frightful commotion in the land. But in the midst of this severity mercy has not been forgotten. Few have perished who, though they may not have entirely feared God, yet obeyed a part of his commands and honored the King. Thus teaching us that even an imperfect Godliness is not without its reward, and that 'though hand join in hand yet the wicked shall not go unpunished.' But consider further the merciful goodness of our God whom notwithstanding we have so often provoked. The plans of the rebellious were deep laid....they purposed that on a fix d day, somewhere about the beginning of this month there should be a simultaneous rising for evil both in Upper and Lower Canada. And by this time they intended to have been fully prepared with all the instruments of war. They expected also by reason of the anticipated impassable state of the St. Lawrence to have had the whole of the country parts at their cruel mercy. Now mark how

God in the midst of his severity remembered his long suffering of old. The rashness of an inferior agent or leader at L'Acadie in prematurely commencing disturbances was the means of arousing the Government to a sense of duty & watchfulness, otherwise we would all have been taken by surprise without the means of defence, and every loyal man, woman and child in the country parts would have been butchered in cold blood. How very manifest then has the hand of a good God been in all these things! Let us therefore young and old fall down in silent adoration before his throne.

But in the midst of the thankfulness we now feel we must not forget the necessity of repentance. God has begun to correct the world by means of sore judgments, and if we do not submit to the comparatively mild ones with which we have already been visited we may be sure that there are others more severe yet in store. God has begun a work of purgation,—a cleansing of the temple, and having begun such a work it is not the hand of man that can stay his arm. The fall of the tower at Siloam destroyed but a few; but the lesson we are taught by its fall is 'unless ye repent ye shall all likewise perish.'

C. P. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHTSBURG, JAN. 2, 1838.

To all our readers and esteemed patrons, we wish a happy New Year, and many of them. When we look back, on the year that has now closed, we cannot but see abundant proofs of the goodness of a superintending Providence. General health has prevailed. Our fields have yielded a plentiful harvest. The pinching hand of scarcity has been chased away from every door. For all these indications of the goodness of heaven, scattering blessings, far and near,

With an unsparing hand, we ought to be thankful to the giver of all good.

On looking back, we cannot forget that we have other reasons for gratitude. Men's minds were in a state of agitation, & constant turmoil, in reference to the storm of rebellion that was observed every where darkening our political horizon. It was seen that a numerical majority, of our fellow subjects, had hostile designs, not only

against British supremacy in this province, but also against all men who cherished British feelings, and principles of loyalty. The language of disaffection, hatred and threatening was so continuously reiterated, since the passing of the 92 resolutions, as to induce the callous belief, that abuse was as inseparable from radicalism as froth and foam are from the enraged element, at the foot of the cataract. Men became habituated to blustering and abuse, and thought that as hard words were neither bludgeons nor bullets, they would still consist in words, until nocturnal visits had commenced, commissions and arms forcibly taken, prisoners rescued, and camps and armies formed for the purpose of making war against the majesty of England. The first steps of this audacious project were certainly bold, as well as reckless and atrocious. Prisoners were rescued from the hands of justice—peaceable inhabitants were driven from their homes and property, to save their lives, murders of a most brutish, revolting character were committed in cold blood, and great multitudes of infuriated men in arms were banded together to subjugate the country at the bid of abandoned evil men, who had, in their own vain imaginations, determined the destruction of all our loyal people in the land. But their evil counsels were frustrated—their plans were turned into scorn—their raging multitudes were scattered like chaff before the wind, and their leaders were confounded—hauled down from their boasted eminence—taken in their own devices, & turned to contempt. All this has been achieved with smaller loss than has ever been known in the accomplishment of so great a work. Have we not, then, reason to be thankful to the goodness and protection of an overruling Providence? The Supreme Ruler of the world was on our side. He watched over us, and covered our heads from the machinations of our enemies. At the end of the year which has now closed, we cannot, if we have any sense of a superintending power, but acknowledge, with grateful hearts, the protecting care of the King of Heaven, and feel encouraged that the same hand that held us up will still continue to be our defence. For, only a few weeks ago, who could have believed, that at this early day, our state would be so tranquil? Having had so much cause to congratulate ourselves on what has been done, what now remains is, that wise, just and energetic measures shall be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such scenes in future. We know who have risen up to destroy this as a British Colony. We know who have volunteered their honour, their estates and their lives, in the time of need to save this Province as a British Colony. Our expectations then are just and reasonable, that measures shall be adopted not only to prevent a recurrence of such scenes, but also to secure our just rights as British Colonists in full.

McKenzie, having procured some followers about Buffalo and other places, to the amount perhaps, of two or three hundred, has posted himself on Navy Island, in the River Niagara. Col. McNab is scouring the country in the London District, with great success. The loyalists are offering themselves in greater numbers than can be accepted. We hope that McKenzie and his gang will soon be taken care of. It is a most glorious generosity to force a revolution on Upper Canada against the will of the inhabitants of Upper Canada. Look at the object;—300 acres of the land, wrested from the hard earnings of the loyalists, and 100 dollars from the plundered banks, to be given to every ruffian that follows McKenzie. Here is an army of men with the gallows branded on their forehead!

We shall be glad of a personal interview with 'One of the Mississkoui Volunteers,' before publishing his communication.

We have received a letter from Mr. Leonard Brown, commissioner for the trial of small causes in Dunham, whose house was searched for seditious papers on the 19th ult. explaining how he came to have in his possession a quantity of counterfeit bank bills. We give all that bears upon our paragraph & that part of his character. In the fall of 1830 a quantity of counterfeit bills were found and being publicly examined in the presence of William Baker and Stevens Baker, Esqrs. were ascertained to be 5's on the Union Bank neither trimmed nor signed. They were left with me and it has been a matter of public notoriety that they have been in my possession since that time until they were taken away by Captain Starke.

LEONARD BROWN.
Dunham, 27th Dec. 1837.

We the undersigned hereby certify, that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are substantially correct.

WM. BAKER.
S. BAKER.
Dunham, 27th Dec. 1837.

We are informed, in addition to the above, that in the fall of 1830, a person calling himself Dr. Seely who had been in partnership with Dr. Brown, took himself away, was followed, and the bills in question were found where, in a drunken fit he had overset his waggon.

Lord Gosford has issued Commissions for receiving Oaths of allegiance. The following persons have been appointed for the County of Mississkoui:—

H. N. MAY,
P. H. MOORE,
W. BAKER,
J. CHAMBERLIN, Esqrs.

GREETING.
KNOW YE that having confidence in your integrity, fidelity and ability, you and each of you, we have assigned, constituted and appointed & hereby do assign, constitute & appoint our Commissioners and Commissioner jointly and severally, to tender and administer the Oath of Allegiance to all or any person or persons now in our Province of L. Canada. To have and to hold the said power and authority to you and each of you hereby granted for and during Our Pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our Right Trusty and Right well beloved ARCHIBALD EARL OF GOSFORD, Baron Worthingham of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of our Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

At Our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of our Reign.

D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

COPY OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and Her will defend, to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies, & attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against Her Person, Crown and Dignity; And I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose, and make known to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Her, or any of them; And all this I do swear, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any power or person whomsoever to the contrary.

So help me GOD.

During the last few weeks some of the American papers have been very busy in giving circulation to a report, which must have originated among themselves, that Mr. Bouchette has, since his arrest at Mississkoui Bay, been treated in the most brutal manner. We give the following refutation of this base calumny, from his own pen, without comment:—

This is to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, the undersigned, ever since my capture as a prisoner by the Volunteers of Mississkoui Bay on the 6th inst. have been treated with every degree of humanity and care, and have had my wounds regularly dressed, first by the captors at the house of Hiram Moore, afterwards at Isle aux Noix, and subsequently in the Montreal Gaol, where I am now detained. From Mr. P. H. Moore, Mr. Bertram, Mr. Lewis, and particularly from Mrs. H. Moore herself, I received the greatest kindness, the latter having herself dressed my wound, nor was any thing forcibly or clandestinely taken from me. Since my detention in prison an equal measure of humanity and attention has been extended to me, for which I most gratefully give my acknowledgements.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.
Montreal, December 22, 1837.

Written and signed in my presence this 22d day of December, 1837.

R. DE ST. OURS.
Sheriff of the District of Montreal.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

Sir,—In the last Standard you tell our neighbors of the South that 'henceforth they may keep their revivals,—their religious tracts,—Anti-Masonic,—Missionary,—Moral reform,—temperance and all to themselves.' Will you have the goodness to inform an inquirer why 'they may' do so. They have done us injury, ought they not therefore to do us good? They have committed sin, should they not make atonement?

or perhaps you think that any thing that comes from their hands has too much of the smell of sulphur for the affecting nerves of christian people to endure;—or perhaps the sight of them coming with such things has too much the appearance of a certain active old gentleman with the Bible under his arm for your love of consistency to admire. These thoughts have passed through my mind while endeavoring to conjecture on what principles your rejection of such gifts was grounded.

I am, Sir,
With all due respect,
AN INQUIRER.

A CARD.

The loyal Ladies of Canada present their respectful compliments to the patriotic Ladies of Swanton, Vt., and thankfully acknowledge the receipt of two elegant stands of colours, by the trust worthy hands of the patriotic Ladies' very dear friends and associates that illustrious band of midnight robbers and assassins, under the chieftainship of those notorious traitors, Cote, Gagnon, & Co.—and beg to assure them that their beautiful present, and all other similar favours they may feel disposed to bestow upon them, shall be treated with every consideration which the emblems of treason merit, be laid at the feet of England's young and beautiful Queen or her representative, as trophies of the victory which justice and law have gained over sedition and rebellion, and as mementos of the devotion of her loyal subjects, by the hazard of whose lives they were captured.

The Ladies of Canada congratulate the Ladies of Swanton on the selection of their martial Knights of the moggasin, on whom to bestow their winning smiles—their truly feminine and christian good wishes for success in their work of robbery and murder—and the elegant labors of their own delicate fingers, to cheer on those noble hearts in their midnight predations. They also congratulate them on the glorious event which first gave the lovely folds of those Banners to the breeze; and that while the parting kiss from ruby lips was yet scarcely cold upon them, they ascended aloft, and floated over those generous, high-minded heroes, while they were employed in plundering the houses of three peaceable and respectable farmers, and threatening the lives of their wives and children—and they also condole with them, that the smoke of that infernal British gunpowder, which the patriotic Ladies had flattered themselves would cause their splendid Tri-colours to wave more proudly in the battle breeze, should have caused the polite and noble-minded traitors who bore them, pale and trembling with conscious guilt, to thrust them, sans ceremonie, into a charrette française, among heaps of plundered pork, beef, butter, and buckwheat, from which ignominious plight they were indignantly and triumphantly rescued by the valour of men of loyal hearts and honest hands. The Ladies of Canada confidently trust that the Ladies of Swanton will not suffer the blush of shame to crimson their beautiful cheeks, when, in the mirror of reflection, they shall behold the true moral character of their romantic exploit; for they, who have already soared so high in the path of female Quixotism, as abettors of conspiracy and treason, can never after fear the admonition of those obsolete monitors, humanity, charity, female virtue, conscience and the fear of God.

A KING INCOGNITO.—The Austrian Observer relates the following accounts of the King of Wirtemberg: Three young men of Weimar, who were travelling on foot in the South of Germany, for their amusement and instruction, arrived at Stuttgart (the capital of Wirtemberg) a few days ago, intending to remain there only a single day. It was of course necessary that their passports should be examined and signed; they proceeded therefore to the commissioners' residence where they applied ineffectually several times in the course of the day. The King of Wirtemberg who frequently walks alone on foot in his capital perceived them, and accosting them, learnt that the absence of the commissioner was the cause of their repeated journeys to and from his office. Upon hearing this, the King himself opened the door of the office, requested the young men to enter, received their passports, and signed them thus:

Examined at Stuttgart:
THE KING,
'For the absent Commissioner.'

This officer, being immediately afterwards summoned before his Majesty, excused himself in the best manner he was able; but the King in a severe tone of voice, while he pardoned him for that time, forewarned him that if again he should be found guilty of detaining travellers longer than was necessary to examine their passports, he might forthwith make out one for himself and leave the kingdom.


Births,
At Haven Ville, Dunham, on the 22d inst.
Mrs. M. Haven, of a Daughter.

Buffalo Robes,
Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett
CAPS,
Fox Gloves,
Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.
JUST received and for sale by
W. W. SMITH.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of Southern

Dry Goods
&
Groceries,
consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.
which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.
W. W. SMITH.

Notice.
CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 10th inst., an old, black


Horse,
formerly owned by the subscriber. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away immediately.
SAMUEL WOODARD.
Dunham, Dec. 19, 1837.

Notice.
ALL those that have unsettled accounts for Carding and Cloth Dressings, must call and settle them either by payment or note, by the first day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.
JOHN SHATTUCK
Is duly authorised to receive pay and receipt the same.

OMIE LAGRANGE.
St. Armand, Dec. 25th, 1837.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
&
Blank-Book
Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and Manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Blank-Books
of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Notice.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received and is now offering for sale at his Store in Bedford, a full assortment of
Fall & Winter GOODS!
comprising a variety of

Broadcloths,
Ladies' Chinchella Capes,
Fur Caps, &c. &c.

a large assortment of
Groceries,
consisting of a variety of


Teas,
Tobacco, Molasses,
Raisins, Salaratus,
Cassia & Spices,

of all kinds, of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms.
—AND—
Will pay CASH, and the highest price, for
Rye, Corn,
Oats & Barley.

And, also, immediately after the 15th instant, is desirous of purchasing 100
STORE HOGS,
to be delivered at his Distillery in Bedford.
And is also under the necessity of calling on all those indebted to him, whose notes & accounts are now due, to make payment on or before the first day of January, next.
P. H. MOORE.
Bedford, November 1st, 1837. V3 30—6w

For Sale.
At this Office:
A SERMON
DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. at Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES P. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

Notice.
THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.
J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors
S. WOOD, J & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, **2,000**
GOOD Cedar Rails,
to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.
J. C.
S. W.

Land Agent and Accountant.
THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.
Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,
in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.
The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.
JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St. Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,
IRON, HARDWARE,
Groceries
&
Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly of their

NEW STORES,
St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.
JOHN THOMSON & Co.
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.
N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

NEW GOODS.
IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,
suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries,
Hardware &



Crockery,
which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS
by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.
200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.
P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31ft—
N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Phillipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Rulter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.
St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississkoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stansfield Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, and in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, } Proprietors.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, and who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue),
Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,
Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,
Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. D. MR. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

Leaves St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal on their way. The advantages of this new line are obvious.

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

& Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

Jul y18th, 1837.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippetts, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

a fine condition, just landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise quantity of blown salt, a heavy Stock of general

Merchandize,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-35

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1tf.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea
25 do. H. S. do
15 do. Souchang do
10 do. Hyson do.
25 Bags Rio Coffee,
25 Kegs Tobacco,
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-dish do.
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,
40 Matts Capia,
2 Tons Trinedad Sugar,
2,000 Wt. Double Refined
Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1836. V2-355

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Phillipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

- 1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.
- 2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.
- 3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.
- 4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.
- 5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.
- 6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.
- 7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habits, uses and mercantile value.
- 8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'CORD, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.

Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Portions of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATT

TIERNEY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,

JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding

& BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious & unhealthy process of casting type by hand & American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our seut or partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has furnished, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and West's Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library, 'to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.' That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we give and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so good a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the prospectus has been redeemed all his pledges to a general public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.

46, Carpenter st. Philadelphia.

Wainwright's

PREMIUM

Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6d

Wanted,

A few Tons of

HAY

at this Office, immediately.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as '